JUNE, 1739. THE NUMB. 3079.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1789.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* Constitution *of* Pennsylvania.

NUMBER I.

REMARKS on the Powers *of the* COUNCIL *of* CENSORS.

Constitution of Pennsylvania, Section 47.

"IN order that the freedom of this commonwealth may be preserved inviolate for ever, there shall be chosen by ballot, by the freemen in each city and county respectively, on the second *Tuesday in October*, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and on the second *Tuesday* in *October*, in every seventh year thereafter, two persons in each city and county of this state, to be called, *The Council of Censors*; who shall meet together on the second *Monday* of *November* next ensuing their election; the majority of whom shall be a quorum in every case, except as to calling a Convention, in which two thirds of the whole number elected shall agree; and whose duty it shall be to enquire whether the Constitution has been preserved inviolate in every part? And whether the legislative and executive branches of government have performed their duty as guardians of the people, or assumed to themselves, or exercised, other or greater powers than they are entitled to by the Constitution: They are also to enquire whether the public taxes have been justly laid and collected in all parts of this commonwealth, in what manner the public monies have been disposed of, and whether the laws have been duly executed. For these purposes they shall have power to send for persons, papers and records; they shall have authority to pass public censures, to order impeachments, and to recommend to the legislature the repealing such laws, as appear to them to have been enacted contrary to the principles of the Constitution: These powers they shall continue to have, for and during the space of one year from the day of their election, and no longer: The said Council of Censors shall also have power to call a Convention, to meet within two years after their sitting, if there appears to them an absolute necessity of amending any article of the Constitution which may be defective, explaining such as may be thought not clearly expressed, and of adding such as are necessary for the preservation of the rights and happiness of the people: But the articles to be amended, and the amendments proposed, and such articles as are proposed to be added or abolished, shall be promulgated at least six months before the day appointed for the election of such Convention, for the previous consideration of the people, that they may have an opportunity of instructing their delegates on the subject."

THE first objection that occurs to this body of men is, that it does not contain an equal representation of the state. In this instance, it is contrary to the 17th section of the constitution, which expresly says, that "representation, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants, is the *only* principle which can at *all times* secure liberty, and make the voice of the *majority* of the people the law of the land."

Upon the weighty subjects upon which the Censors are chosen to deliberate, it is certainly of the utmost consequence that they should speak the *collected* sence of the whole state. But this is impossible, while *each* county sends an *equal* number of representatives to the Council. By this *unequal* mode of representation *one eighth* part of the state may bind *seven eighths*, which is absurd and tyrannical in government.

2d. The power vested in the Council of Censors, to enquire into the faithful collection of taxes and application of public money, belongs more properly to a body that exists *always*. It should be the business of the Executive Council, or a standing committee of the Assembly. Seven years must throw innumerable difficulties into the way of all enquiries after defaulters, and at the same time furnish them with an opportunity of escaping from the hands of justice.

3d. If the Council of Censors should discover ever so many laws passed contrary to the constitution, they have no power to *oblige* the Assembly to repeal them. They can only *recommend* a repeal of such laws, and the Assembly is at liberty to treat their recommendations with respect or contempt, just as they please. This power, then, is altogether illusive and nugatory.

4th. The Censors possess no power to inflict punishments equal to the crimes they discover. The Assembly possesses the power of ordering impeachments, and therefore it is unnecessarily lodged in the Council of Censors. And as for inflicting censures, no man, or body of men, who have been accustomed to be the subjects of protests in the journals of the Assembly, will ever regard them. Besides, in many cases, may not the persons who are censured be dead, or run away.

5th. The necessity of *two thirds* of the Censors concuring to call a Convention is absurd and tyrannical. Hereby an *eighth part* of the state, agreeable to the present mode of representation, may bind *seven eighths*. No government can exist with such an absurdity in it. A constitution, in the hands of a majority who disapprove of it, can never be faithfully executed. Freedom is insecure, where a constitution is not beloved, guarded, and executed in all its parts by rulers. The common sense and collected opinions of every community must govern it, with or without laws or constitutions. This has been the case in every age, and in every country. A state therefore can only be safe and happy, when their government is the offspring of the collected opinions and wills (not of a party, however great their merit, or even wealth may be) but of the *majority* of the people. Every other kind of government is sophisticated, and must end in anarchy, aristocracy, monarchy and slavery.

6th. The Council of Censors usurp a power contrary to the 9th article of the bill of rights, by confining the periods for amending the constitution to any *one time*. A people should always be left in a situation competent to their own wants.

7th. This review of the constitution once in seven years tends to create a septennial convulsion. Every man, who loves freedom, considers stability in a constitution as one of its greatest perfections. Instability is a curse in all governments. If a people are happy in a constitution, they will dread the revolution of seven years, lest some accident should deprive them of it. If they are miserable under it, they will lose the benefit which habit produces to misfortune; for they will be constantly looking to the end of seven years to loosen their chains. If they are disappointed, the clashing of their chains cannot fail to disturb the order and repose of the state.

Thus have I proved, that the Council of Censors in the constitution of Pennsylvania is absurd, dangerous, tyrannical, and wholly unnecessary. I have only to add, that it is

Highly expensive. The late board of Censors cost the state of Pennsylvania many thousand pounds. I consider all their powers as a solemn piece of political mockery. Foreigners view them in the same light that they view the flying machines that have lately been invented in Europe, as a thing calculated to amuse, but not to benefit mankind. Look around, my friends and fellow citizens, at our sister states. They are all free and happy; but none of them have tacked this noisy bladder to the tail of their governments. They have all adopted sensible and practicable modes of altering their constitutions, without endangering a convulsion. Experiments in government are as absurd and dangerous, as physic to a healthy body. The state of Pennsylvania once stood high for political wisdom. Her present constitution has degraded her character both at home and abroad. But---- Foreigners, and brethren of the United States, do not charge it upon the understanding, the education, or even the virtue of the state. It was composed in a hurry, I am told, by a fanatical school-master, while the wisest and best men in the state were in the field. Its offices were seized by a few men, who had no other means of subsistence, and who gladly sheltered themselves from danger under them. It was disapproved of by a great majority of the state, but was submitted to only to repel an invasion in the year 1777. It is now chiefly in the hands of its enemies, who, contrary to the usual conduct of mankind in similar cases, have nobly offered to resign all the power and offices they hold into the hands of the people, in order that, by a better constitution, they may prevent their successors in less virtuous times from availing themselves of the power, which the present constitution will give them, of establishing a real aristocracy.

William & John Sitgreaves

Have received by the late vessels from Europe, and are now selling, at their Store in Front below Chesnut-street,

A fresh Assortment of Spring Goods;

CONSISTING of hosiery, linens, fustians, Jeans, stripes, printed cottons, worsted stuffs of most kinds, ticking, cambricks, lawns, kentings, turkey stripe for saddlers, modes, sattin, sarsnets, jaconet and book muslins, crape, net and cyrrus gauze, a great variety of silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, broadcloth, flannel, pewter assorted, window glass, Crowley's steel, mens and boys felt hats, sadlers web, &c. &c.

Also, *Best three strand seine twine.* 5w

The PARTNERSHIP of

Hamilton, Son, & Co

Having expired on the first of January last,

ALL those who are indebted to them are requested to pay the same to the subscribers only; and those who have demands on them are desired to call for payment.

HAMILTON & SON.

Philadelphia, May 26, 1789.

N. B. SNUFF and TOBACCO manufactured and sold by them as usual. 4w.

Hartford county, Maryland, Fifth Mo. May, 11, 1789.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the premises, on the first day of the Seventh Month, July, next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

THAT valuable and well known seat for business formerly occupied by William Cox, deceased, on which are a merchant mill with two pair of stones, one of them French burrs, a malt-house and brew-house, the latter lately rebuilt, a convenient stone dwelling-house, barn, stables, stone and spring-house, &c. near 30 acres of meadow ground, 14 whereof are cleared and under grass, 70 acres of plough-land cleared and under good fence, the residue woodland, tolerably well timbered, the whole being about 160 acres. Those who are desirous of viewing the said place will please to apply to *William Cox*, living on the premises, where attendance will be given on the day of sale, and the terms made known, by

MARY COXE, Executrix.
JOHN COXE,)
WILLIAM COXE,) Executors.

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by

JOHN FRY,

At his STORE in Third, near Arch-street,

A complete Assortment of

Printed Cottons and *Irish Linens.*

Amongst his printed goods are elegant full Chintz, at *four Shillings* per yard, and other sorts in proportion, for CASH. ‡

The Copartnership of

Fragers, Liebaert, & Co.

Being expired this day,

ALL persons who have demands on, and those who are indebted to the said partnership, are requested to apply to the subscribers for settlement. FRAGERS, & Co.

Philadelphia, May 19, 1789.

Imported, and to be Sold, by

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

In Front-street, at the corner of Chesnut-street,

GOLD and silver watches, japanned clock faces, cast clock work, silver-smiths drawing plates and shears, surveyors chains, pocket compasses, steel magnets, black lead pots and crucibles, pumice and rotten stones, emery, Turkey oil stones. Also an assortment of clock and watch-makers tools and files, with materials of every kind necessary in that business. †

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, in Roxborough township, Philadelphia county, near the river Schuylkill, about ten miles from Philadelphia, on the 4th instant, a red COW, with a white forehead, and marked with letters on both horns. The owner is desired to come prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. †

May 5, 1789. JOHN COLP.

NEW-YORK, February 10, 1789.

Proposals *for Printing, by Subscription,*

In three large Octavo Volumes, neatly printed on new types and fine paper, handsomely bound and lettered; price only *Thirty Shillings*, (which is less than half of the price which the London edition is sold for) embellished with *two Maps* of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

THE

HISTORY

OF THE

Rise, Progress and Establishment of the Independence of the United States of America,

Including an account of the late War; and of the thirteen colonies, from their origin to that period.

*Quid verum **** curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.*

HORAT. 1st Ep. 1st Lib.

BY WILLIAM GORDON, D. D.

Formerly Minister of the Gospel at Roxbury, in Massachusetts.

CONDITIONS.

I. THOSE gentlemen who incline to purchase the above work in weekly numbers, can be supplied with the first on Monday, the 6th of April; containing 96 pages of large octavo, letter-press, at the moderate price of two shillings---the whole to be comprised in fifteen numbers.

II. As this celebrated work is already in the press, such gentlemen as will be entrusted with proposals are particularly requested to be expeditious in forwarding a list of such subscribers as they may obtain to the publishers; and for every twelve which they procure, one sett will be given *gratis*: and to the booksellers the usual allowance.

III. Each volume will contain about 500 pages; and shall, in point of execution, be little inferior to the British edition, and no money will be required 'till the delivery of the three volumes complete.

IV. As the publishing this extensive history of the late war will be attended with a considerable expence, and the subscription price (30*s.*) being so very moderate, non-subscribers are to pay an advanced price.

V. It is expected, in the course of five months from the date hereof, the work will be entirely completed---and a list of the names of the subscribers, received previous to that time, will be printed and prefixed to the first volume.

To the Citizens of the United States of America.

THIS work is not confined to the contest between America and Great-Britain, but includes the history of the war with France, Spain, Holland, and even the various engagements in the East and West Indies. It is introduced by a concise, but very clear and correct account of the settlement and progress of the several states now in the union; in which the events that principally led to the late revolution are particularly attended to. The author assures us, that in the prosecution of the work "he has paid a sacred regard to truth, conscious of his being answerable to a more awful tribunal than that of the public; and his labour to divest himself of all undue attachment, to every person, country, religious name or profession." By his being an inhabitant of the United States during the rise, progress and accomplishment of the late revolution, and being particularly intimate with his Excellency General Washington, and most of the principal officers in the American and British armies, with his extensive correspondence at the various courts in Europe; and likewise from his well known assiduity of collecting materials, and his having had access to the papers of Congress, and many of our principal politicians; there can be no reason to doubt the authenticity and impartiality of his information. In short, as this work has long excited general expectation, and the few copies which arrived have been purchased with unparalelled avidity, the intended publishers of this American edition flatter themselves that a rapid subscription will enable them to gratify the public curiosity within the specified time.

We are the public's humble servants,

ROBERT HODGE,
THOMAS ALLEN,
SAMUEL CAMPBELL.

Subscriptions are taken in by the publishers at their different stores----by the other book-sellers in the state of New York---- by J. Cruikshank, T. Dobson, W. Young, W. Spotswood, and R. Campbell, Philadelphia, and the other book-sellers and printers on the continent.

Reading, May 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept issued by the Trustees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, signed by David Rittenhouse, Esq; to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Monday, the 22d day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate in the town of Reading, in the county of Berks, containing in breadth east and west on Penn-street, 32 feet, and in length 230 feet, bounded northward by Penn-street aforesaid, eastward by a lot of ground, marked in the general plan of the said town, No. 22, southward by a 20 feet alley, and westward partly by a lot of ground of Isaac Wickersham, and partly by an entry or passage which lies between the said Wickersham's lot and the lot or piece of ground to be sold; taken in execution as late the estate of Paul Kerber, deceased, and to be sold, by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, May 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept issued by the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, signed by David Rittenhouse, Esquire, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Monday, the 22d day of June next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain lot of ground, situate in the town of Reading, and county of Berks, on the south side of Penn-street, marked in the general plan of the said town No. 132, containing in breadth east and west 60 feet, and in length 220 feet, bounded northward by the said Penn-street, eastward by a lot of ground marked in the said plan No. 133, southward by a 20 feet alley, and westward by a lot of ground marked in the plan aforesaid No. 131; taken in execution as late the estate of Henry Frederick Degenhard, deceased, and to be sold, by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BOSTON, May 20.

Agreeably to an order of the Honorable Secretary at War, Mr. Joseph Callender has juſt finiſhed the inſcription ordered by Congreſs to be engraved on the TWO CANNON, which conſtituted one moiety of the American artillery, at the commencement of the late war. The inſcription is finely executed in relievo---as follows:

The HANDCOCK, *one*---The ADAMS, *the other*.
SACRED TO LIBERTY.
This is one of Four Cannon,
Which conſtituted the Whole Train
Of Field Artillery
Poſſeſſed by the Britiſh Colonies of
North-America,
At the Commencement of the War,
On the nineteenth of April, 1775.
This CANNON and its Fellow,
Belonging to a number of Citizens of BOSTON,
Were uſed in many Engagements during the War.
The other Two, the Property of the
Government of MASSACHUSETTS,
Were taken by the Enemy.
By Order of the UNITED STATES,
In CONGRESS aſſembled,
May 19, 1788.

BALTIMORE, May 26.

We take great pleaſure in obſerving the cuſtom of profane ſwearing is much exploded by our wiſeſt and beſt men. Indeed it is now looked upon by the moſt judicious as degrading to human dignity. In times paſt, ſome were ſo vain as to think the cuſtom manly, and adopted the *baſe practice* through bravado; but we rejoice that the aſpect is now changed----it is by no means a mark of greatneſs to hear a man profanely ſwear, but rather diminutive. Not long ſince we heard a worthy character ſay, he thought "no conſiderate gentleman would let ſo ungenteel a practice have the aſcendency over him." As humanity, civility, morality and chriſtianity unite in reprobating this hideous habit, we ſhould unite our efforts to baniſh it from all human ſociety.

NEW-YORK, May 27.

On Saturday laſt General Waſhington went to ſee the curious agricultural improvements and newly invented farming utenſils at the ſeat of the Baron Polnitz, in the neighbourhood of this city. Among the former is the cultivation of madder, woad, and ſeveral kinds of artificial graſs. Among the latter are Winlaw's threſhing machine, ſeveral ploughs conſtructed for different purpoſes, and many other inſtruments of huſbandry. The Baron Polnitz made experiments to ſhew the effects of different ploughs, ſome of which he held himſelf, for the ſake of giving more preciſion in the reſult. General Waſhington diſcovered great ſatisfaction in viewing the experiments, particularly of the machine made by the Baron Polnitz for aſcertaining the exact force which muſt be applied to a plough, under any circumſtances, in drawing it through any kind of ſoil.----The General was alſo ſo well convinced of the utility of the horſe-hoe for weeding vegetables, &c. that he has ordered one to be made, upon the principle of the Baron's, for the purpoſe of ſending it to Mount-Vernon, in Virginia.

The hour of the Preſident's Levee having been altered from two to three o'clock, in order to accommodate official characters, yeſterday the company which attended was uncommonly numerous and reſpectable.

This morning, at five o'clock, the Preſident ſet off in his barge, to meet Mrs. Waſhington at Elizabeth-town Point.

May 29. On Wedneſday arrived the Lady of the Preſident of the United States. The company embarked at Elizabeth-town Point, at about half paſt 12 o'clock, and arrived at Peck's ſlip in 70 minutes. As the barge paſſed the battery a ſalute of eleven guns was given. On its arrival at Peck's Slip, his Excellency's carriage waited, in which the Preſident and Lady were conducted to their reſidence, amid the acclamation of a revering multitude.

Col. Bauman's regiment of artillery was paraded on this occaſion, but the barge arriving two hours ſooner than it was expected, the officers, &c. with a number of other characters, were diſappointed of the honor they had promiſed themſelves by eſcorting the Preſident and his Lady from the landing place to their hotel. Some of this company, however, determining not to be entirely baulked of their intentions of honoring the day, aſſembled at the battery in the evening, ſet off a number of beautiful ſky-rockets, and retired early.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman on board an Engliſh East India ſhip, dated at St. Helena, the 25th March laſt.

"We arrived at this place on the 19th inſtant, in two months and thirteen days from China, bound to London, where we left the following American ſhips.-----The Canton, the Jenny, the General Waſhington, and the Aſia, which were to ſail the 1ſt of February; Captain Metcalf, of your city, left Macoa nearly at the ſame time that we ſailed from China; and it is reported, was homeward bound. This, however, was uncertain, as he had a quantity of opium, which he wiſhed to diſpoſe of in ſome of the Ladrone iſlands. Though the Chineſe are exceſſively fond of this article, yet they forbid the ſale of it, under heavy penalties."

We have received an East-India newſpaper printed at Calcutta, of the 5th January laſt, from which the following intelligence is copied,---a knowledge of which may be of ſome ſervice to our merchants who are concerned in the trade to China.

CALCUTTA.

The Nonſuch from China arrived in the river on Saturday---ſhe left Canton the 20th of November---We are favored with the following intelligence brought by the Nonſuch:

Wheat and other grain has fallen very low at China, ſo much as to occaſion a loſs of almoſt 50 per cent.

The ſhip Prince of Wales lately arrived from the N. W. coaſt with furs.

Opium has riſen from 330 to 380 dollars per cheſt.

Cotton at 17 tales.

The quantity of ſpecie in Canton this year is immenſe, but it is thought that the ſupercargoes will be under the neceſſity of raiſing exchange next year to the old plan, otherwiſe a ſcarcity may be the conſequence.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 3.

We hear from Montgomery county, that the petitions in favor of a Convention have been ſigned by many of the ancient conſtitutional party. The decency and liberality with which the buſineſs of altering the ſtate government has hitherto been conducted, cannot fail of enſuring it ſucceſs. No one perſonal or irritating publication has as yet appeared on the fœderal ſide of the queſtion. It was this praiſe-worthy conduct in the fœderaliſts that ſecured to them the victory in the eſtabliſhment of fœderal government. The ſame conduct has been equally ſucceſsful in all the party controverſies in Pennſylvania. Decency, liberality, truth and patriotiſm have always finally prevailed.

It appears now, from unqueſtionable authority, that the pot-aſh furniſhed by the wood obtained from new lands will more than pay for the expence of clearing them. It is to be hoped ſome of the citizens of Philadelphia, who have lately employed their capitals in East-India ſpeculations, will now direct them to the encouragement of the manufactory of pot-aſh in the new lands of Pennſylvania. The profits from this branch of buſineſs will be certain and regular, and the ſources of it more durable than the preſent generation. In Germany foreſts are planted, only for the ſake of obtaining their aſhes by burning them. In Pennſylvania we have foreſts equally proper for the purpoſe, planted by the hand of nature.

The order introduced into the city of Philadelphia, by the new Magiſtrates is obvious to every body. There are fewer warrants iſſued by *three fourths*, than in the ſame number of weeks in former years. Diſputes, the conſequence of ſudden paſſion, are wiſely accommodated by prudent advice, whereby much expence and vexation are ſaved to both parties.

A letter juſt received by Philip Dejean, Eſq; agent for the French marine, reſiding at New-London, informs that the Dauphin of France is dead. The ſame letter adds, that the laſt winter was ſo rigorous in France, that in January people were walking on the ice in the harbour of l'Iſle de Rhee, from one ſhip to another---a circumſtance unknown before. And when the wind began to blow it caſt an immenſe number of veſſels on the coaſt---The loſs on the river Bourdeaux was calculated at 3 or 4 millions livers: the damage in the interior parts of the kingdom is ſo conſiderable, that it is difficult to calculate it. The States-General were to aſſemble the firſt of March, compoſed of 1200 members, viz. 400 of the nobility, 200 of the clergy, and 600 of the commons.

(The following was handed to us by a Correſpondent)

To GEORGE THE THIRD, KING *of Great-Britain and the dominions thereunto belonging*,

The humble Addreſs of his Proteſtant ſubjects, the people called QUAKERS.

May it pleaſe the King,

THE general ſatisfaction which has been diffuſed among thy people, by the ſignal reſtoration of thy health, has, we believe, been felt by none with more thankfulneſs to the Author of all our mercies, than by us thy dutiful and affectionate ſubjects, tho' our religious principles lead us to avoid illuminations, and ſuch public demonſtrations of joy. May the Almighty ſanctify the happy event to thee, thy amiable conſort, our excellent Queen, to all the Royal Family, and to thy People; mayeſt thou be an inſtrument in the divine hand for the promotion of univerſal peace and good will among men, and finally receive the crown of life, which the Lord hath promiſed to them that love him.

Signed in and on behalf of our meeting for Sufferings, held in London by adjournment, the ſeventeenth of the Third Month, 1789.

To which his MAJESTY *was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious Anſwer:*

YOUR repeated expreſſions of duty and affection to my perſon and family are very agreeable to me----they are particularly ſo on the preſent occaſion, of my happy recovery, by the mercy of God, from a dangerous illneſs---you may depend upon the continuance of my protection.

ABSTRACT *of the Accounts of the Society for the relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, being a ſummary of the receipts and payments from December* 31, 1787, *to May* 31, 1789, *as ſettled by the Managers:*

Dr. Caſh.

	£	s	d
Balance in the Treaſurer's hands at ſettling laſt year,	179	7	10
Received Quarterly Payments of the Subſcribers,	119	6	0
Donations from the Poſt-Office,	87	16	10
From ſundry perſons,	22	13	7
Subſcriptions from New Members,	27	9	0
Intereſt on money lent,	61	17	4
	£ 498	10	7

Contra. Cr.

	£	s	d
Paid ſundry Charities amounting to	269	13	0
Clerk hire, rent, for printing, and other expences,	60	0	0
Balance remaining in the Treaſurer's hands,	168	17	7
	£ 498	10	7

Capital Stock, viz.

	£	s	d
Money on Intereſt lent to private perſons,	1137	10	0
In Pennſylvania State Certificates,	2151	0	6
	£ 3288	10	6

Proceedings of Congreſs.

House *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

TUESDAY, May 26, 1789.

THE bill laying duties on tonnage was read the ſecond time. On motion of Mr. White, voted, That this bill be referred to a committee of the whole---and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Scott gave notice, that on to-morrow he ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill, for the eſtabliſhing a land-office, for the ſale of the lands in the weſtern territory.

Mr. Page, after ſome introductory obſervations on the ineligibility of electing committees by ballot----moved, that ſo much of the rule of the Houſe which preſcribed that mode, ſhould be repealed.

Mr. White propoſed, that all committees ſhould be appointed by the Speaker, except when the Houſe might order otherwiſe.

Mr. Lawrence moved, that a committee ſhould be appointed to determine on the mode.

Mr. Lee objected to the appointment of a committee, as there was at that moment no ſpecial buſineſs before them, he thought the preſent time the beſt to take the ſenſe of the Houſe.

Mr. Lawrence withdrew his motion.

Mr. Smith propoſed an amendment to Mr. White's motion by adding, unleſs five members call for a ballot.

Mr. Page was oppoſed to all balloting for committees---he thought the mode highly exceptionable, as it might be rendered ſubſervient to the purpoſes of intrigue---he hoped (he ſaid) never to ſee another committee choſen in that Houſe by ballot.

Mr. Burk moved for a poſtponement of the motion, which being put, was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Smith (South-Carolina) gave notice, that on to-morrow he ſhould move for a committee to bring in a bill on the ſubject of bankruptcy.

Mr. Sylveſter, of the committee appointed to conſer with a committee of the Senate, on the ſubject of newſpapers, and for receiving propoſals for performing the public printing, reported, by which it is propoſed, that the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the Houſe ſhall be empowered to make the neceſſary contract. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1789.

On motion, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on a reported bill for impoſing a duty on tonnage.

Mr. Thatcher moved to ſtrike out from the enacting clauſe the words, "the Congreſs of the United States," and to inſert the words, "the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled." This gave riſe to ſome unintereſting debate, and the queſtion being put, was loſt.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing, that they had appointed a committee to join a committee of this Houſe, to agree upon and report a proper mode of receiving meſſages from the Preſident.

The Clerk then proceeded in reading the bill reſpecting tonnage.

Mr. Parker moved to ſtrike out the words "and clear," from the clauſe in the bill which declares, that all ſhips, &c. which ſhall enter and clear in any port, &c. ſhall be ſubject to a duty.

A motion was made to inſert in the bill a clauſe, impoſing a duty of 50 cents on all veſſels not built within the United States, which may become the property of the citizens thereof. This, after ſome debate, was carried.

It was then moved to ſtrike out the clauſe reſtraining foreign ſhips from being employed in the coaſting trade, which was negatived.

It was moved to limit the duration of the tonnage bill, which, after ſome debate, was determined in the negative.

This bill will commence its operation on the 15th of June.

The committee roſe, and reported the ſame as amended, and it was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Fitzſimons from the committee appointed for that purpoſe, preſented a bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 28, 1789.

The houſe met, and the tonnage bill was read, as amended in the committee, and agreed to by the houſe; after which it was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the ſtate of the Union, according to the eſtabliſhed order of the day.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Mr Scott, in a pointed and argumentative ſpeech, introduced to the attention of the committee the neceſſity of eſtabliſhing a land-office, for the diſpoſal of the vacant and unappropiated lands in the weſtern territory; for which purpoſe he moved the committee to agree to a reſolution recommending the appointment of a ſelect committee by the houſe, for the purpoſe of regulating the ſame.

He was ſeconded by Mr. Vining, who inſiſted upon the neceſſity and propriety of the meaſure.

But the ſubject appearing of high importance to the committee, it was agreed to riſe, in order to obtain time to gain information.

After the committee roſe, Mr. Gerry moved the appointment of a committee, for the purpoſe of collecting and ſtating information on this ſubject: alſo, to report what further means ſhould be adopted to promote thoſe ſales.

A deſultory converſation took place on this motion; and it was contended, that the latter part thereof took from the committee of the whole the ſubject they had juſt been conſidering: upon which a motion was made for a diviſion of the queſtion; and it was agreed to appoint a committee for the purpoſe of reporting information, but the latter part was negatived.

The report of the committee on the ſubject of newſpapers and printing was read a ſecond time; the firſt part, relative to each member's taking one paper at the public expence, was negatived; and the other, directing the clerk of the houſe, and ſecretary of the ſenate, to contract for printing the acts and journals of Congreſs, was agreed to. Adjourned.

Advertiſment.

A MEETING of the GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will be held in this City on *the fourth Tueſday in July next*; of which all Perſons concerned are requeſted to take Notice.

By Order of the Committee of the ſaid Church,
FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Sec'ry
of the General Convention.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1789.

Donegal, May 23, 1789.

WHEREAS I, Abraham Giſh, of Donegal townſhip, Lancaſter county, ſome years ago purchaſed a tract of land, ſituate in ſaid townſhip, of John Meaſe, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, and upon paying unto him a conſiderable ſum of the purchaſe money in hand, gave him *nine bonds* for the reſidue, that is to ſay, one bond for £ 300, and eight bonds for £ 200 each bond. And whereas I have paid off and diſcharged unto the ſaid John Meaſe, the ſaid £ 300 bond, and alſo one of the ſaid £ 200 bonds, ſo that there are now ſeven bonds remaining, of which two of them are become due. And as I am informed that the ſaid John Meaſe hath aſſigned thoſe bonds to ſome perſon or perſons unknown to me, and being very deſirous to diſcharge them, I therefore requeſt the perſon or perſons to whom the ſaid bonds now due are aſſigned to bring them to me, or at leaſt acquaint me where they live, that payment may be made, for I do not intend to pay any intereſt thereon from the date hereof. † ABRAHAM GIST.

Montgomery county, May 23, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Tueſday, the 16th of June next, at the houſe of Abraham Schrack, at Perkioming creek, in Providence townſhip, a certain meſſuage and four tracts or pieces of land, lying contiguous to each other, ſituate in the townſhip of Providence, bounded by the river Schuylkill, and lands of David Thomas, John Jacobs and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of John Hammer, deceaſed, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 17th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Rynert, in Whitpain townſhip, one fourth undivided part of one meſſuage and ſixty acres of land, more or leſs, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, bounded by lands of Jacob Stier and others. Taken in execution as the property of David Davis and Ann his wife, and to be ſold, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Thurſday, the 18th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of George Weaver, in Montgomery townſhip, a certain meſſuage and 38 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Montgomery townſhip, bounded by lands of Iſaac Jones and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of William Thomas, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 19th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of the Widow Snyder, in New-Hanover townſhip, a certain meſſuage and 250 acres of excellent land, more or leſs, ſituate in New-Hanover townſhip, bounded by lands of Andrew Smith, Reverend Doctor Kunze and others. Taken in execution as the property of George Deter Bucher, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 20th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Witz, in Potts-town, a certain meſſuage and two tracts of land, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, containing in the whole 110 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Henry Keyſer, John Keely and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of John Reifſnyder, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

By the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and CITIZENS of *Philadelphia*.

An ORDINANCE *for ascertaining the duty and pay of the Treasurer of the Corporation.*

IT is hereby ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in Common Council assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the Treasurer of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, for the time being, shall, on or before the first Monday in July next coming, and on or before the first Monday of January in every year hereafter, cause and procure an exact rental to be made out of all the real estates of or belonging to the said corporation, together with the names of the several tenants and occupants thereof, the commencement and duration of their several terms, and the monthly, quarterly or yearly rents reserved thereout, and shall enter one copy thereof into his books of account, immediately preceding the accounts of the commencing year, and shall deliver another copy thereof to the Mayor or Recorder to be presented to the next meeting of the Common Council, signed with his proper hand, to be filed among the records of the corporation, and that it shall be the duty of the said Treasurer to demand and receive of and from the several tenants and occupants of all the said real estates, except the rents of the stalls in the several markets, all such sums of money as shall accrue and grow due from them respectively for the rent or occupation of the respective tenements to them demised; and if any tenant or tenants shall neglect or refuse to pay the said rent or rents respectively accrued, for the space of thirty days after any day or time when the same ought to have been paid, the said Treasurer shall give notice in writing of such neglect or refusal to the Mayor or Recorder, who shall give directions in writing to the said Treasurer in what manner he shall proceed for the recovery thereof, whether by distress or action; and the said Treasurer shall immediately cause such steps to be taken as shall be so directed; and the said Treasurer shall also demand and receive of and from the Clerk or Clerks of the markets, and of and from the several Collectors of taxes within the city, for lighting, watching, paving and watering the said city, and of and from the Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, and of and from the Clerk of the Mayor's Court in the said city, and of and from the Mayor and Aldermen of the said city respectively, and of and from all other persons whatsoever, whom it doth, shall, or may concern, all and every sum and sums of money which heretofore have or hereafter shall come to the hands of the said officers and persons, for the use of this corporation, arising from the rents of the stalls in the public markets, from the taxes and assessments laid and levied, from fines and amercements imposed by the Mayor's Court, from fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed by any ordinance or ordinances of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, and recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman, or any other court of jurisdiction whatsoever, or from any other source, matter, cause or thing whatsoever, and deposit the same in the Bank of North-America in his name, as Treasurer of the corporation, and subject to his drafts as Treasurer aforesaid, and there keep it until he shall be otherwise directed by the Common Council, and shall keep fair and just accounts of the receipts of all such monies, in a book or books for this especial purpose to be kept, and of the time of every receipt of each separate sum; and the said Treasurer shall pay, out of the monies so coming into his hands, all drafts and orders drawn upon him by the Mayor or Recorder in Common Council, or by such other person or persons as shall, by any ordinance of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens, be authorised to draw monies out of the treasury, and all incidental costs and charges accrued in the recovery of monies, and shall keep fair and just accounts of the said payments, and of the time of payment of each separate sum, and shall once at least in every three months, and oftener, if thereto required by the Common Council, make out and deliver to the Mayor or Recorder a just and true account of all and singular his receipts and payments between each interval or period, and shewing the balance in his hands at the last and present rendering of his said accounts, and shall moreover, on or before the first Monday of January in every year, render to the Mayor or Recorder, one general account of all his receipts and payments during the preceding year, which accounts shall be from time to time laid before the Common Council for their inspection, and the said Treasurer shall also submit his books of account, touching his said office, to the inspection and examination of any committee or committees from time to time to be appointed by the Common Council for that purpose, and shall pay over to his successor in office all such balances, as upon a final settlement of his accounts shall be found to be and remain in his hands at the time of his removal, and shall deliver up to the Mayor or Recorder, for the use of the corporation, all his books of account, and all official papers and vouchers that shall have come to his hands.

And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Treasurer elect, before he shall enter on the duties of his office, shall become bound, together with two sureties, to be approved of in Common Council, to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in the penal sum of five thousand pounds, with condition thereunder written, that if the said Treasurer do and shall well and faithfully execute the office of Treasurer of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, and do and shall perform and execute all and singular the duties enjoined and required by an ordinance of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, passed the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, entituled, "An ordinance for ascertaining the duty and pay of the Treasurer of the Corporation;" and in case the said Treasurer shall die during the continuance of his office, or before the accounts thereof shall be finally closed, then, if his executors or administrators do and shall well and truly settle the said accounts to the time of his death, and pay over to his successor in office the balance which shall be found to have been in his hands, due to the said corporation at the time of his death, and shall deliver up to the Mayor or Recorder, for the use of the Corporation, all his books of account and all official papers and vouchers that shall have come to his hands, then the said obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Treasurer of this Corporation shall be elected for this present year on or before the second day of June next, and hereafter annually, at the next meeting of the Common Council which shall be held after the first day of June; subject nevertheless to removal at any intervening time at the pleasure of the Common Council.

And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Treasurer shall be allowed the sum of one pound per centum on the receipt, and one pound per centum on the actual expenditure of all monies of the Corporation, and his reasonable costs for books and stationary, in full satisfaction for collecting, receiving and paying away such monies, and all other duties hereby enjoined him, and no more.

Signed, by order of the Board,

SAMUEL POWELL, Mayor.

Enacted and passed into an ordinance at Philadelphia, the twenty seventh day of May, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

ANTHONY MORRIS, *Clerk of the Corporation.*

By the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and CITIZENS of *Philadelphia*.

An ORDINANCE *for vesting in Commissioners certain powers for lighting, watching, paving and watering the City, and for raising Monies to defray the Expence thereof.*

WHEREAS by the Act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia, passed the eleventh day of March last, it was among other things enacted, "That from and after the first day of June next, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common-Councilmen, should be, and they were thereby fully authorised and empowered, either by themselves, or by proper persons for that purpose to be by them appointed, to do, perform and execute all such matters and things as the Wardens and Street Commissioners were, at and immediately before the passing of the said act, respectively authorized and enabled by law to do; and for that purpose to make, ordain, and establish such ordinances, regulations and provisions concerning the same, as by them should be deemed necessary and expedient:" It is therefore ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in Common Council assembled, and by the authority of the same, that William Govett, Nicholas Hicks, Hugh Roberts, George Wilson, and Joseph Claypoole, shall be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, by the name of Commissioners for the lighting, watching, paving and watering the city of Philadelphia, for the term of one year from and after the first day of June next ensuing, and from the expiration of that term until the then next second meeting of the Common Council of the said city, unless the said Commissioners, or any of them, shall in the mean time be removed by the Common Council.

And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Commissioners, and their successors in office, shall meet at the chamber of the Court-house, in High-street, which is hereby appropriated as an office for this purpose, at least once in every week, on such days and at such hours as they shall appoint, of which days and hours of attendance public notice shall be occasionally given, that the inhabitants may be informed thereof; at which meetings three of the said Commissioners attending shall form a quorum, or board, and shall have the powers and authorities hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

1. To demise and to farm let, to proper persons, the public ferries and ferry-houses, wharves, landing places, the fish and scale-houses, within the city, and the stalls in the shambles of the two markets in High street and Second-street, reserving such rents and upon such terms and conditions as have been heretofore accustomed, or from time to time shall be directed by the Common Council- -and also to take the care and superintendance of the real estates belonging to the city which yield no income, so as to prevent trespasses, nuisances and encroachments thereupon.

2. To contract with one or more proper persons, at reasonable and fixed prices, for procuring and setting up all such lamps and lamp-posts as shall from time to time be ordered, either in the places of those which shall be damaged, injured, or rendered useless, or in places where lamps have not hitherto been set up; and to take care that they be made and set up or repaired in a proper manner, according to contract, and to purchase oil, wick, and other materials for the use of the city.

3. To contract with one proper person, as constable or superintendant of the nightly watch; whose duty it shall be, to take charge of the oil, wick and utensils necessary for the use of the city, and render an account to the Commissioners, monthly, of the quantities of every article received, expended and remaining on hand; to superintend the watchmen, and take care they perform their duty, and report to the Commissioners at their next meeting all omissions or breaches of duty in the said watchmen.

4. To employ a sufficient number of able bodied men to light and watch the city by night, at certain and fixed monthly or other wages; to prescribe rules for their government, and dismiss them from the service for misbehaviour.

5. To contract with one or more proper persons, at certain fixed rates and prices, to support, maintain and keep in good order and repair all the public pumps in the city, and to sink wells and fix pumps in such places as shall from time to time be ordered, and to take care that the same be performed according to contract.

6 To report to a meeting of the Common Council all such applications made to them for the setting up, sinking and erecting new lamps, wells and pumps, as, after due consideration, they shall think just and reasonable, and to carry into execution the orders of the board thereupon, or such orders as the board shall give without their report.

7. To contract with a carpenter and smith, who will undertake, at reasonable prices, to repair the bridge over Schuylkill at High street; to replace it as soon as possible after it, or any part of it, may be carried away or damaged; and to agree for timber, plank and other materials necessary for the same, and for building and repairing the boat or boats necessary to be kept at the said bridge, and to see that such contracts are complied with.

8. To contract with proper and suitable persons from time to time to repair and keep in repair the ferry-houses, scale and fish houses, the market-houses, wharves, docks, and the fences and the inclosures of all the real estates belonging to the city, and to see that such contracts are complied with.

9. To contract with proper and suitable persons for pitching, paving and repairing such of the streets, lanes and alleys of the city, as the Common Council shall from time to time order and direct, and to take care that such contracts be complied with; which contracts may (until further provision is made) be at the discretion of the said commissioners, either for the undertakers to find and provide all workmen, labourers, stone, gravel and other materials, at a given price by the square yard for the whole work compleated, or for the said commissioners to find and provide the materials, and the undertakers only to find the workmen and labourers---the said commissioners nevertheless observing such directions herein as the Common Council, after experience had of the preference due to either of the said modes, shall give.

10. To contract with suitable and proper persons as scavengers to cleanse the streets, lanes and alleys, and carry away all house and street dirt, and especially to cleanse and remove all dung and dirt twice in every week, from that part of High-street lying on both sides of the shambles within the limits of the market, and upon complaints made by the clerk of the market, or of the inhabitants, to enforce the performance of such contracts.

11. To execute all the acts of Assembly of this state, and all the ordinances of the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia now in force, or which shall hereafter be made for preventing or removing projections, obstructions or nuisances in the streets, lanes and alleys of the city, and for compelling the owners or occupants of messuages and lots to pave, post and keep in repair the foot ways and gutters in the said streets, lanes and alleys, opposite their respective lots.

12. To do and perform all and every such other acts, matters and things, which the city wardens and street commissioners, jointly or severally, at and immediately before the passing of the act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia, were by law authorised and enabled to do, not herein particularly enumerated, as shall be ordered and enjoined on the said commissioners by a vote of the common council of the city of Philadelphia from time to time, as fully and effectually as if the same were herein specified and made part of their duty.

13. To make report to the common council on the second Monday in the month of February in every year, of the probable sum that may be necessary for defraying the expences of the city for the current year; and the same being first considered and allowed by the common council, to assess the same upon the estates real and personal, and inhabitants, within the said city, and to cause duplicates to be made out of such assessments, and direct the same to proper persons to collect, and pay the monies into the hands of the treasurer of the corporation, taking his receipts for the same, and to make allowances for indigent persons, or persons improperly assessed, in the same manner and form as the city wardens and street commissioners are respectively by law authorized and emowered to assess, levy and collect taxes for the several purposes in the several acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

14. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said commissioners, or any three of them, shall be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to draw orders on the treasurer of this corporation for the time being, for all and every sums of money which shall accrue and grow due in pursuance of any contract which shall be made by the said commissioners, in pursuance of this act, and complied with by the party contracting; which orders shall be paid by the said treasurer out of any monies in his hands arising from the said taxes, or other income or revenue of the city, and shall be allowed to him in account.

15. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each and every of the said commissioners shall be entitled to have and receive, in full satisfaction for his services in doing and performing all the duties herein specified, the sum of two hundred dollars, every year, to be paid in quarterly portions, on every the first days of September, December, March and June, by orders to be drawn and signed by the Mayor, on the Treasurer of the corporation, who shall pay and be allowed for the same in manner aforesaid.

16. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said commissioners shall have and employ a proper and suitable person for a clerk, to attend in their said office, keep their accounts, and to do and transact all such business as usually is done and performed by a clerk, and the same at their pleasure to dismiss, and employ another, and to allow and pay to him such yearly sum, as they shall think reasonable and adequate to his services, in quarterly portions, by orders to be drawn by them on the Treasurer of the corporation, who shall pay and be allowed for the same in manner aforesaid.

17. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said commissioners shall, on or before the first Monday of January, in every year, settle and render a just and true account of all and singular their transactions and disbursements for the preceding year, together with an inventory of all the stock, utensils, and necessaries of every kind, which shall then be provided, and remain on hand, and an estimate of the expence which will accrue in the finishing and compleating any work begun and not compleated the preceding year, to the Mayor or Recorder, who shall, within ten days next following, summon a common council, to take such accounts and the vouchers for the same into consideration, and make such order thereon, as to right and justice shall appertain.

Signed, by order of the Board,

SAMUEL POWELL, Mayor.

Enacted and passed into an ordinance at Philadelphia, the thirtieth day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

ANTHONY MORRIS, *Clerk of the Corporation.*

Sheridan's Dictionary.

Speedily will arrive from London, a new edition, in two volumes 8vo. or the same bound in one volume, with the author's last corrections and improvements---A complete Dictionary of the English language, both with regard to sound and meaning---That part which relates to sound or pronounciation,

BY *THOMAS SHERIDAN*, A. M.

In the explanatory part, or what regards the meaning of words, Dr. Johnson has been chiefly followed, but with many emendations.

LONDON: *Printed for* C. DILLY, *in the Poultry.*

On the arrival of the books they will be sold by

Joseph Crukshank, in Philadelphia.

Mr. Sheridan having discovered a number of errors in the Irish 8vo. edition of his Dictionary, determined to prepare a new one for the press, with many additions, corrections and improvements, which he fortunately compleated before his death. This edition, of which great part was printed under his own inspection, and corrected by himself, must be found, on comparison, far superior to any former one, not only on account of the many improvements which have been made, but also the number of useful words added; all of which have been carefully preserved, and accurately compared with the author's original MSS. This valuable work therefore cannot fail of being highly acceptable to the public, particularly to foreigners, for whose use it is very judiciously calculated, as well as for the instruction of ever person who wishes to become perfectly acquainted with the true meaning and pronounciation of the English language.

It is expected the above Dictionary is now about to be shipped from London, and will probably arrive in seven or eight weeks.

Drugs and Medicines.

ROBERT THOMAS,

Apothecary and Druggist,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has just opened an APOTHECARY and DRUG STORE, in Third, a few doors above Market-street, where he has for sale, a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the best quality, received by the latest vessels from Europe.

Physicians and others, who may please to favor him with their orders, may depend on being supplied on the most reasonable terms.

By the same importation, he has likewise a large assortment of PAINTERS COLOURS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. which he will dispose of at the lowest prices. §

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN BIGLER, late of the city of Philadelphia, *Victualler*, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, in order to be settled, by

DAVID EVERHART and GEORGE BIGLER, } Administrators.

TAKEN up at the subscriber's stables, the 24th of May last, a small bright bay HORSE, about 7 years old, near 14 hands high, with a star, large snip and two white hind feet, some saddle marks. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, from

Whitemarsh, June 2, 1789. § GEORGE EGERT.

STRAYED or stolen about 10 days since, two COWS. One is a handsome brindle cow, about six years old, with short horns, and a large white spot on her right hip. The other a small red cow, with a white face. Whoever will bring them to the subscriber in Front-street, below Walnut-street, shall receive *Three Dollars* reward. JAMES BRINGHURST.

Philadelphia, Sixth Month 1st, 1789.

Seth & Isaac Willis,

At their STORE in Front and Water-ſtreets, firſt door below the Drawbridge---

HAVE FOR SALE,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS,

MADEIRA, Liſbon, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe and Claret	WINES.
Jamaica Spirits.	
Weſt India and New England	RUM.
Brandy.	
Gin.	
Anniſeed Cordial, and Snakeroot ditto.	
Molaſſes.	
Coffee.	
Chocolate.	
Indigo.	
Cotton.	
Writing and Wrapping	PAPER.
Whet-ſtones.	
Sweet Oil.	
Almonds.	
Rice.	
Seives aſſorted.	
Corks.	
Ginger.	
Chalk.	
Candles, mould and dipt.	
Soap caſtile white and brown.	
Wine and Cyder	VINEGAR.
Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado	SUGARS.
Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea	TEAS.
Pepper.	
Alſpice.	
Mace.	
Cinnamon.	
Nutmegs.	
Cloves.	
Figs.	
Raiſins.	
Prunes.	
Sugar Candy.	
Citron.	
Muſtard.	
Starch.	
Snuff and Tobacco.	
Flints.	
Barley.	
Madder.	
Copperas.	
Allom.	
Alſpice.	
Brimſtone.	
Powder and Shot.	
Bed Cords and Lacing.	
Plough Lines.	
Traces, &c. &c.	

Drugs and Medicines,

WITH A VARIETY OF

Shop Furniture, Phials, &c. &c.

Juſt arrived in the Pigou, Capt. Sutton, from London, and the Birmingham, Capt. Kerr, from Briſtol,

And for Sale, at very moderate Prices, by

Townſend Speakman,

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

At the Bell and Dragon, four doors below the Friends Meeting-Houſe, on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet,

Jeſuits-bark, Camphor, Cantharides, Jallap, Senna, Rheubarb, &c.

On very low terms by the quantity.

MEDICINE CHESTS

Put up for ſea or the uſe of families in the country, with proper directions, and Phyſicians Preſcriptions faithfully prepared.

Such as pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on ſtrict attention being paid to their orders, and his beſt endeavours to give them entire ſatisfaction. § 6w.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, firſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

Thr e Hundred Dozen of

Graſs and Cradling Scythes,

And a large aſſortment of Sickles,

Either *warranted* or *unwarranted*,

Made by the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Black Horſe, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets.

Alſo the following branches will be carried on at his *Manufactory*,

Spades and Shovels,	*Plain Irons, Axes,*
Tobacco Hoes,	*Drawing Knives.*

And as he means to carry on theſe branches extenſively, he expects to merit the favor of his friends in particular, and the public in general, by a ſteady attention, in having them well finiſhed, and ſelling as low as he poſſibly can afford.

3 m THOMAS GOUCHER.

Allen-town, Northampton county, May 6, 1789.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

LAST night was ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, EIGHTY POUNDS in Money, including five Bank Notes each of TWENTY DOLLARS. Whoever takes up the Thief or Thieves, and ſecures him or them in any goal, ſo that he or they may be brought to puniſhment, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and FIVE POUNDS for the Money, or in proportion for any part thereof, delivered to † ADAM DESHLER.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

Charles Ciſt, *Printer,*

In Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets; alſo to be had of the principal Booksellers in town---*(Price Two Shillings)*

LUCY SAMPSON;

Or, the UNHAPPY HEIRESS,

A *TRAGEDY*---In FIVE ACTS,

Tranſlated from the German,

BY A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

To the READER.

THE Tragedy of LUCY SAMPSON was written by Mr. Leſſing, late director of the theatre at Hamburg. This tranſlation was attempted at the requeſt of a friend; and the many virtuous ſentiments and excellent leſſons of morality it contains will apologize for its being offered to the public. To young ladies it may afford uſeful inſtruction, and will, from the nature of the diſtreſs, be particularly intereſting to them. An elegant writer, well acquainted with the human heart, has obſerved, That the affection of a father to his daughter unites extreme ſenſibility with the utmoſt delicacy; and this ſentiment is, no doubt, in a great degree reciprocal. The original certainly has merit, and will be read with delight and improvement by thoſe who underſtand the language. I have endeavoured to render it equally acceptable in its new dreſs. If in this I have failed, I muſt claim the indulgence of the candid reader; his diſappointment will certainly be leſs than mine. Thoſe who read for the purpoſe of diſcovering faults will not be diſpleaſed, if relieved from the trouble of creating them. I have aimed at avoiding too literal a tranſlation, without venturing to depart from the ſenſe of the author, except in a very few inſtances. Changing the name of one of the principal characters, and ſoftening ſome expreſſions, are amongſt the greateſt liberties I have taken.

Philadelphia, May 9, 1789. The TRANSLATOR.

A FARM *wanted on rent.*

ANY perſon having a farm to rent in any of the old counties of this ſtate, may hear of a tenant for ſeveral years, by applying to the printers hereof. There muſt be a dwelling-houſe with four or five rooms, and a kitchen---alſo a barn and two or three hundred acres of land.

May 12, 1789. T f.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 3d day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the township of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 175 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Samuel Henderſon, James Sterrett, John Elliot and others, taken in execution as the eſtate of Dan. Griffith, Eſquire, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 4th day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and two Tracts or Parcels of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, containing in the whole 156 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of John Thompſon, Samuel Blair, David Kennedy and others, taken in execution as the eſtate of Samuel Love, and to be ſold, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Newton, May 4, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 4th day of June next, at two o'clock, P. M. on the premiſes, a certain Tract of 225 acres and 61 perches and allowance of 6 per cent. of land, ſituate in Nockamixon townſhip, Bucks county, bounded by lands of Richard London, Samuel Morris, & Co. Arthur Irwin, John Chapman, John Niff and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold, as the property of Chriſtopher Sigafous, by JACOB BENNETT, Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Colonel Robert Robinſon, late of Bedminſter townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, or their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

† THOMAS WRIGHT, } Adminiſtrators.
May 19. ALEXANDER HUGHES, }

The ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has by him, at his SHOP in Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

REAPING SICKLES,

Of his own Manufacturing, warranted good, which he intends to diſpoſe of, in either ſmall or large quantities, on the moſt reaſonable terms. JACOB ECKFELT.

N. B. Said ECKFELT makes all kinds of other edge tools, both in ſmall and large quantities, alſo moſt kinds of other Blackſmiths work. §

Philadelphia, May 16, 1789.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Suſſex county, ſtate of Delaware, on Broad creek, a likely negro fellow, about ſix feet high, 30 years of age, midling black, has a ſtout beard, very ſurly look, a ſcar on his noſe, much like a pit of the ſmall pox, another ſcar on his wriſt, which has been burnt or ſcalded, ſuppoſed to have a ſcar on his forehead, but not certain, ſubject to give ſhort anſwers; had on and took with him, when he left his maſter in September 1788, a ſurtout coat, of a light colour, ſtained with tar, a claret coloured ſhort coat, better than half worn, ſtriped blue and white home ſpun waiſtcoat, red checkered trowſers. Any perſon taking up ſaid fellow, and lodging him in any convenient gaol, ſo that the owner may get him, ſhall have the above reward, by ¶

FRANCIS L. GODDARD.

TO COVER MARES this ſeaſon, at the ſubſcriber's *livery ſtables* in Lombard-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

The full bred HORSE

MESSENGER,

Imported in May, 1788, at ſo low a price as TWO GUINEAS each mare, and *One Dollar* to the Groom.

MESSENGER is a dapple grey, full fifteen hands three inches high, and riſing nine years old. He was bred by John Pratt, Eſq; of New-Market, and got by Mambrino, who covered at twenty-five guineas a mare. Mambrino was got by Engineer, who was got by Sampſon, who was the ſire of Bay Malton and ſeveral other capital racers; his dam by Turf, his grand-dam by Regulus; this mare was ſiſter to Figurant, and was the dam of Leviathan, a capital racer.

Meſſenger won the following ſums in the years 1783 and 1784, as may be ſeen by the racing calenders where he ſtands; and ſeveral others in the year 1785, the calender for which is at preſent miſlaid:

	Guineas.
In September, 1783, he beat at New-Market, Mr. Potter's Colcheſter, by Shark, - -	100
Alſo Mr. Standly's horſe, brother to Straightlegs,	30
October 30, 1783, he beat Mr. Napier's horſe Spectre, acroſs the Flat, - - -	300
And Mr. Fox's horſe Pyrrhus, acroſs the New-Flat,	150
May, 1784, he beat Lord Borringdon's Trigger,	25
July, 1784, he beat Mr. Wyndham's horſe Apothecary,	200
Lord Foley's Rodney, Mr. Waſtell's Snowdrop, and Mr. Clark's Flamer, - -	60
And Lord Foley's Ulyſſes, - - - -	100

The money to be paid before the mares are taken away. Any mare miſſing this ſeaſon, ſhall be ſerved at half price the next, provided they continue the ſame properties. Good paſture is provided, and great attention paid to mares, which may be kept in at nights, if the owners think proper, by

March 26, 1789, THOMAS CLAYTON.

Imported in May, 1788, *The Iriſh Hunter,*

Young Governor,

TO COVER MARES this ſeaſon at Mount Benger, in Bucks county, within two miles of Briſtol, and one mile from the lower bridge of Neſhaminy, at ſo low a price as SEVEN DOLLARS each mare.

HE is a brown bay, 16 hands high, highly bred, five years old, and remarkably ſtrong. He was got by Giles's celebrated horſe *Governor*, on a very ſtrong well bred hunter, and is allowed by judges to be the fineſt ſtallion of his kind ever imported into this ſtate. Old Governor's yearling colts have ſold at twenty-five and thirty-five guineas each. His ſire was bred by the late Earl of Altamont, who certifies the following pedigree.

"Governor, which I ſold to John Fallon, Eſq; was bred by me. He was got by Black Prince, ſire to Brown Jack, who was got by Mogul, own brother to Babraham (who covered at one hundred guineas a mare) upon a half ſiſter of Sir Marmaduke Wivill's famous horſe Volunteer. Governor's dam was the dam of Olympus, who was got by Old England, ſon to the Godolphin Arabian; her dam by Foſter, who got Guſtavus; her dam by Jigg, ſire of Old Partner; her dam by Matchleſs, which mare was alſo the grand-dam of Dormouſe and Torriſmond, and great grand-dam of Bandy Cade.

September 22, 1783. ALTAMONT."

*** GOVERNOR won the following hunters plates, viz. In July 1774, at Roſcommon, fifty pounds, beating five hunters. In June 1775, he won one hundred pounds, at Mallow, beating the Right Honorable Sir Robert Deane's horſe Ratler, and Mr. Matthew's horſe Trifle. In Auguſt following, he won fifty pounds at Athlone, beating Mr. Moland's famous horſe Orlando, got by Matchem. In September following, he beat the ſame horſe a match at Twelve-ſtone, over the Curragh, for one hundred guineas; the ſame month he won fifty pounds at Nenagh, beating Mr. Lambert's capital horſe Myrmidon, got by Regulus. In July 1776, he won fifty pounds at Taum, beating Mr. Browne's famous hunter Catch Crop; ſame year he won fifty pounds at Nenagh, beating Mr. Kirwan's Trifle, and Mr. Dillon's cheſnut gelding. In May 1777, he won one hundred guineas at Caſhel, weigth twelve ſtone, rode by gentlemen, beating the Earl of Clanwilliam's bay horſe, Mr. Kirwan's Trifle, Mr. Butler's Ganderpipe, and Mr. Browne's Catch Crop. In June following, he won the hunter's plate of one hundred guineas at Mallaw, weight thirteen ſtone, rode by gentlemen, beating Lord Clanwilliam's Nimrod, Mr. Cary's Wrangler, by Champion; ſame month he won fifty pounds at Tralee, rode by gentlemen, beating Mr. Gunne's Champion and Mr. Blennerhaſſett's bay gelding. In July following, he won at Rathkeal, beating and diſtancing the firſt heat Mr. Gunne's Champion, Mr. Powell's Hautboy and Mr. Cary's Wrangler. In 1778, he won fifty pounds at Caſtlebar, diſtancing Mr. Browne's Catch Crop in the firſt heat.

The above pedigree and performance I do certify to be true.

Cloonagh, March 3, 1780. JOHN FALLON.

Any mare miſſing this ſeaſon ſhall be ſerved at half price the next, provided they continue the ſame propetries. Money or ſatisfactory ſecurity to be given when the mares are taken away.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away the ſecond day of May, 1789, from the ſubſcriber, living in Bowen town, Cumberland county, Weſt-Jerſey, an apprentice lad, named Garret Dubiſe, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, midling well built, thick lips, freſh look, light brown hair; had on when he went away, a long green coat, with patches under the arm, dark corduroy breeches, an old velvet veſt, near the ſame colour. Any perſon who will ſecure the ſaid apprentice, in any gaol in this ſtate, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOEL MILLER, jun.

TO BE LET,

And poſſeſſion given the 27th inſtant-----that noted and well known TAVERN,

The *Bunch of Grapes,*

In Third, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

THERE are on the premiſes, an excellent three ſtory Brick Houſe, in which is a large room, well calculated for the accommodation of Grand and other Juries, ſtables for thirty horſes, ſheds for carriages, three out offices, a ſpacious yard, and a pump of good water. For terms apply to MICHAEL MORGAN O'BRIEN, in Pine-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, 14th April, 1789.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.